

Germany is retarding at the same time the reconstruction of Europe.

The reply to Italy probably will not indicate any of these reasons, but possibly will intimate that the Genoa conference has been called to meet too early after the Washington conference and that the United States must find it convenient to participate in a subsequent economic conference, when the European nations shall have explored more adequately the causes of their economic difficulties and decided upon means of remedying them.

## GREAT BRITAIN OPPOSES LONG DELAY IN GENOA

### Withholds Reply to Latest French Note.

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London, Feb. 8.—No answer has been made by Great Britain to the latest French note regarding the Genoa conference, which, it is reliably stated, suggests a postponement of three months. The official explanation at the Foreign Office is that officials had been too busy with the opening of Parliament to draw up a reply. There is an impression in both French and British circles here, however, that this delay is welcome here in the hope that some direct information will come from Washington as to America's participation within the next few days.

One news agency here printed the report that President Harding could not accept the Genoa invitation without the approval of Congress and although this is a familiar support among those familiar with American practice, almost anything is welcomed as a way out of the dangerous cross currents which beset the approach to the conference which was to save Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George did not mention Genoa in his speech in the House of Commons, but those pretending to know his mind say that his abstention did not indicate any abjuration of his faith in the Genoa conference. He merely recognizes the difficult situation into which the world has drifted, they say, and thinks that time and silence may mend it.

LONDON, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—There are no objections to a delay of the Genoa conference for a week or even a fortnight, it was said in official circles to-day. The question of Britain is concerned the solution of the problems to be considered at the conference would not be benefited by months of preliminary investigation. The sooner the conference convenes the sooner European industrial reconstruction will begin, according to the view of these officials. Decisions on the question of delay, however, obviously rests with the Cabinet, which is now considering the French proposals regarding the Paris conference.

## PARIS PRESS DEPLORES ATTITUDE OF BRITISH

### Speeches of King and Premier Critically Analyzed.

PARIS, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—Paris newspapers to-day expressed disappointment over the British attitude toward France as exemplified in King George's speech from the throne in opening Parliament yesterday and in the address of Prime Minister Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Curzon.

Nevertheless the French press is replete with the criticism of the French newspaper which the newspaper considers was a debt of honor. The *Journal* commented: "We won't quibble about the length of time it has taken Mr. Lloyd George to see that British honor is at stake."

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Debats* both object to the British Premier's intimation that France would be offered Anglo-American guaranty in order to "prevent something equivalent to annexation of the Rhineland." Both these newspapers, as well as the *Liberte*, reprimand the British Premier for the lines of Anglo-American military guaranties would be a great relief. Jacques Bainville, however, also writes in the *Liberte*, adds that it would be only "moral value" therefore our security will remain our first duty toward ourselves as well as our friends."

"It would be neither clever nor prudent," says the *Journal des Debats*, "for us to induce the London Cabinet to contract obligations that the British public would disapprove." The *Temps* demands the Government pay the French to Great Britain, which the newspaper considers would favorably impress the European public. But the Foreign Office so far has refused publicly, even refused to confirm the abstractly publicized London relation to the French suggestion that the opening of the Genoa conference be delayed.

The *Temps* estimates that French expenditures in the devastated regions exceed the British cost of unemployment in discussing Mr. Lloyd George's announcement that Great Britain could not assist her debtors in the reconstruction of Europe. The *Temps* then asks: "How can France make concessions if her own creditors do not? If no one gives an example of generosity, how can we expect the French to do so?"

## LONDON EXPECTS EARLY DEBT FUNDING PARLEY

LONDON, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—Negotiations for funding the British debt to the United States will begin this week, the end of February it is anticipated in official quarters to-day.

Belief was expressed that President Harding will immediately take steps to constitute the Finance Committee to deal with the debt problem. It is believed there is a keen desire in America as well as here to come to grips with the question. It is expected the British government will soon receive an invitation from the United States to send experts to Washington to inaugurate conversations.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The German Government made its third payment of \$1,000,000 gold marks to the Allied Reparations Commission, in accordance with the Tuesday payment schedule recently adopted by the commission at Cannes, according to an announcement by the *Temps*.

## ARMS PARLEY EXPENSE ABOVE APPROPRIATION

### May Probably Reach \$300,000, Leaving \$100,000 Deficit.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.

State Department officials are trying to figure some way to balance the expenses of the international armament conference with the funds already appropriated, although it is estimated that the expenses will be in excess of the amount appropriated by Congress.

Under Secretary Fletcher estimated that \$300,000 would last two months. The conference lasted three. If that is the guide, the balance will be \$100,000, leaving a deficit of \$100,000.

There is, however, a State Department contingent fund which may be drawn on if necessary. Money, however, went to pay for clerks and experts. Some of these were dropped a month or more ago when the money ran low. The deficit will be disposed of within a week.

## AMERICA UNSELFISH IN WAR, SAYS PIUS XI.

'Never Wants Anything for Herself; Always Helps Old Nations.'

## PRaises ARMS PARLEY

Failure of Conclave to Await Boston Cardinal Concerens Rome.

## 'AN ALLY' VETOED DELAY

French, Italians and Even Germans Would Have Awaited O'Connell.

## 200,000 Clamor to See Pius XI's Coronation

Rome, Feb. 8.—More than 200,000 persons have made application for tickets to Sunday's papal coronation. This morning the crowd clamoring for these precious billets at the Vatican was so enormous that it became necessary to call the pontifical gendarmes to clear a passage before Cardinal Gasparri was able to enter the Court of Damasus. Meanwhile, the Pope continues to inhabit the rooms set apart for the conclave, awaiting certain alterations of the apartments occupied by Pope Benedict before he takes up his residence there.

Rome, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—Pope Pius XI, to-day gave to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston the following message to be sent through the Associated Press to the American people:

"Tell the American people I send them my very sincere and affectionate blessing and that I shall always have at heart their prosperity and welfare. I beg your Eminence to let the United States know that all my life I have felt the most sincere admiration for that young and vigorous nation.

"My one great desire is to help re-establish peace and harmony among all nations. The conference at Washington accomplished much toward the pacification of the world. America has shown herself most unselfish both during and since the war. God bless her for that. She seems never to want anything for herself except what is justly hers. At the same time she is always helping the old nations of Europe, which to-day more than ever need her cooperation. God bless your country and your people.

"I have read very much about America and have often wished to be able to see that marvelous country. But now, of course, that can never happen. But still I am consoled to think that I can welcome Americans to Rome."

The Pope expressed his profound disappointment that America had not been represented at the conclave which elected him, saying: "It was a great sorrow that you were not present."

"Much Like American."

Cardinal O'Connell told the correspondent the Holy Father was much like an American. Amiability, modesty and sweetness of manner were his dominant traits, and his manner was most democratic.

The Cardinal denied a story published in the Rome newspapers he had brought \$200,000 from America as a gift to the Vatican.

The question as to whether the conclave should await the arrival of Cardinal O'Connell, to insure American participation, before the announcement of the Pope's election was made caused a more distinct division in the Sacred College than was encountered on any of the ballots during the election, it is reported. The foreign prelates, with the exception of the representation of one country (which was an Allied Power during the war) were solidly in favor of delaying the announcement until the appearance of the Boston Cardinal.

French Favored Delay.

Three Italian Cardinals, including the one who is now elected to the throne of St. Peter, agreed to this, but were overruled by the majority. The French Cardinals for whom Mercier, although a Belgian, was spokesman, were the leading supporters of the plan for delaying the announcement until Monday afternoon.

Cardinal Mercier, when seen by an Associated Press correspondent, said: "I think the law calling for convening the conclave ten days after the demise of the Pontiff should be amended to read twenty days, so as to insure not only participation of the United States and Canadian Cardinals but also the South American."

The correspondent is informed that the three German Cardinals strongly supported the French and Belgian attitude that America must be represented. The French Cardinals, Puelma, Andrieux, Maurin, Lucon and Billot, although refraining from imparting any information as to what had taken place inside the walls of the conclave, indicated their feeling was that the presence of the American Cardinals at future conclaves must be assured.

The reason for his choice of the name "Pius" was explained by the new Pontiff to a Cardinal. "I was born under a Pius; I came to Rome under a Pius; Pius is the name of peace—then Pius shall be my name," he said.

The cold wave, which is the severest in years, accompanied by a considerable fall of snow, has forced a modification of the coronation ceremonies Sunday. It will necessitate the passing of the Pontiff into the Basilica without the customary ceremonial of the facade before the huge bronze door. Thousands will thus be prevented from seeing the Pope passing in procession. The Pope personally ordered this modification because of serious consequences on account of the cold which might follow if the pontifical procession were held in the open facade.

## CRAIG ARMS ULSTERITES TO REPEL BORDER RAIDERS

Premier Blames Kidnaping Outrages in British Demobilization of Constabulary—Repeats "What Ulster Has, She Holds."

BEIRFAST, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, issued a manifesto to the people of northern Ireland this afternoon declaring the British Government was responsible for to-day's kidnaping outrages because of its demobilization of the special constabulary following the Irish truce.

The kidnaping incidents of to-day, declared Sir James, would strengthen the Ulstermen's determination that "what Ulster has she holds." His manifesto said:

"I have received with grave concern and deep regret news of incursions into the territory of northern Ireland by armed bands of the Irish Republic. I send deepest sympathy to the relatives of those murdered and committed most highly the various constabulary forces, who displayed great

gallantry to rid our borders of the enemy.

"Had the British Government shown courage and precedence this would never have occurred. It places the responsibility on their shoulders for having demobilized the special constabulary in consequence of the truce.

"I may be relied upon to back up every individual in whatever steps he considered wise to support our authorities and have arranged for the immediate distribution of arms necessary to protect our borders. Every help will be given, and I reiterate my firm determination, as announced to Mr. Lloyd George Monday, not to surrender any portion of our territory except with the consent of myself and our Ulster Government."

"This series of dastardly outrages will never be forgotten, it merely strengthens our determination that what Ulster has she holds."

## TYRONE UNIONISTS SEIZED IN HOMES

Continued from First Page.

were reported early to-day in County Sligo, where Sir Joselyn Gore-Booth, a brother to Countess Markievicz, a member of the Ulster Unionist party, was reported to be among those carried off.

In the Clogher district of South Tyrone Thomas McDowell, a magistrate and a member of the District Council, and his nephew, A. McKelvey, a schoolmaster, and William Carson, a land steward, were carried off at the point of revolvers. A detailed account of the encounter in south Fermanagh shows that a desperate struggle between the attackers and the "A" and "B" specials occurred on the border line a few miles from Clones.

About twenty "B" specials and the sons of some Ulster farmers were kidnapped and spirited away, as well as a lorry load of "A" specials with guns and ammunition.

The raiders accidentally met a lorry and called upon its occupants to halt, which they did, but opened fire. The fire was returned, and one of the specials was wounded. Another party of specials, consisting of Clones, met a second lorry load of "A" specials, who refused to halt when challenged. The raiders opened fire, wounding a number of the specials and killing one of them.

At that moment another lorry load of specials came on the scene from the direction of Newtown Butler and succeeded in rescuing the specials. The raiders, the wounded, from the first lorry, which was left in the road, captured by the raiders, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

When the committee meets to-morrow it expects to have estimates on what those proposals would mean for the county. It is expected that the committee will determine which of the items under consideration should be eliminated and the extent of those to be levied.

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## BRITISH TROOPS WILL GUARD ULSTER FRONTS

London Tells Collins to Prevent Fresh Outrages.

LONDON, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—The Irish situation took a startling turn to-day with the news of wholesale and organized kidnaping raids against prominent Ulster Unionists in the early hours of the morning. The northern Government appealed to the Imperial Government, which took prompt action to meet the situation, authorizing the Belfast Government to employ British troops for guarding the boundaries, at the same time sending a message to Michael Collins, the Provisional Premier, demanding that proper measures be initiated for the release of the captured men and prevention of a repetition of the outrages.

In the House of Commons to-night Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government had received from Michael Collins a telegram to the effect that the outbreak on the Ulster frontier was not due to any question of a boundary dispute, as had been suggested, but to anxiety and apprehension as to the fate of the prisoners in Londonderry under sentence of death. These sentences had been commuted by the Lord Lieutenant, the Minister added, but the apprehension led to violent activity on the frontier.

"Mr. Collins," continued the secretary, "has made every effort in his power, and the Provisional Government assure us that they are doing everything they possibly can for the safety of the captured men and their early return to their homes. I do not pretend that this is a satisfactory incident, but the House would make a great mistake to suppose that we are going to get through the next few weeks or months with nothing but satisfactory incidents to discuss."

The incident created quite a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament to-night, where it was feared it would have an adverse effect on the Irish negotiations and make difficult the hoped for renewal of negotiations between Sir James Craig and Mr. Collins. The small number of Ulster votes obtained by the Government in the House of Lords to-night on an amendment in connection with Irish affairs is regarded to some extent as a moral effect of the raid. There was even in the lobby speculation on the possibility of the affair leading to dissolution unless matters were quickly and satisfactorily settled.

## COLLINS SAYS RAIDS DUE TO REPRISALS

Apprehension Regarding Prisoners in Londonderry Jail.

LONDON, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland, replied to-night to the British Government's representations concerning the kidnaping in northern Ireland. He said there had been due to apprehensions regarding the men under sentence of death at Londonderry, but that the Provisional Government was doing its utmost to insure the safe return to their homes of those kidnaped.

## BORAH WILL FIGHT BONDS AS BURDEN

Continued from First Page.

taxation that will be a betrayal of that pledge. Although it may appear that votes will be gained for the party through the giving of money to the exonerated, he believes that the public generally begins to feel the burden of increased taxation to pay this money, there will be a revulsion of feeling against the party.

On the last day of the plan advanced yesterday by Chairman Fordney (Mich.) the Ways and Means Committee to-day began consideration of sources of revenue for payment of soldiers' bonds and real estate, gasoline, automobiles according to horse-power, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, but not cigars; bank checks and increased letter postage.

The latter proposal increase seemed to-day to be the least popular source for the committee.

Mr. Fordney had proposed three deficit sources—five-tenths of per cent. on bonds and stocks transfers; one-half of per cent. on real estate transfers, and one cent letter postage increase—but other proposals were presented and the deficit sources were eliminated. To include all the possible tax revenues enumerated.

Although the meeting was secret it was learned that opposition developed in resolving the deficit sources. The prevailing opinion was that the new taxes should be distributed as widely as possible so that isolated groups of the public would not foot the whole bono bill.

When the committee meets to-morrow it expects to have estimates on what those proposals would mean for the county. It is expected that the committee will determine which of the items under consideration should be eliminated and the extent of those to be levied.

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The committee was divided to-day into two groups. The first, headed by Chairman Fordney, has the task of selecting the tax proposal to be adopted. The second group, headed by Representative Green (Iowa), has to work over the five options plan of bonus payment.

Representative Fordney said the city this afternoon and Representative Longworth (Ohio) will take his place. Longworth said his division's part of the job would be finished in two days, but Representative Frear (Wis.) leader of the "Agricultural bloc," said a week would be required. Both of these, who represent the two poles of the Republican party, are confident that "harmony would prevail."

The committee discussed making the first cash payment on the bonus on January 1, 1923. It is proposed to give a semblance of Christmas gifts. When the taxes will be applied is undetermined, but the prospects are that July 1 will be the date, it being the first day of the new year.

A suggestion that the gasoline tax be four cents a gallon met with disapproval and the counter proposal of a 25-cent tax per horse power on automobiles to produce \$75,000,000. The revenue, therefore, would be \$30,000,000, but the conservative view is that \$70,000,000 is a better guess.

The committee looks with favor on a 25-cent tax per horse power on automobiles to produce \$75,000,000. The revenue, therefore, would be \$30,000,000, but the conservative view is that \$70,000,000 is a better guess.

## IRISH COAST ISLANDS IN GRIP OF FAMINE

People Starving Owing to Suspension of Galway Fairs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, Feb. 8.

Over rugged Connemara echoes a poignant cry for help from 8,000 starving inhabitants of the islands of Lough Mull and Gurrin, reported to be in the grip of the worst famine since the great famine.

These islands, which are almost entirely dependent upon their imported stock of food, have been gripped by the stagnation of markets as a result of the suspension of the Galway fairs and coastal restrictions. The "Horse Case" fund, started a few years ago to relieve the suffering, is inadequate to cope with the present situation. As the executor of his brother's fund Thomas Casement visited the islands last week, his return he said he had used the ready money of the fund to alleviate immediate needs, but that the islanders literally were starving and naked, and consequently threatened by devastating fever which the people have not the stamina to resist.

Funds have been opened in Gurrin, whither anything that is likely to help the islanders, such as clothes and food, already is being sent.

## WORK IS STOPPED

Order From Denby Anticipates Ratification of Naval Limitation Treaty.

## TO COMPLETE COLORADO

8 Battleships and 6 Cruisers Affected—Will Save \$5,000,000 a Month.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—Construction work on fourteen capital ships was suspended to-day by Secretary Denby under direction of President Harding in anticipation of ratification of the naval limitation treaty, under which only three will be completed as warships. The other eleven will be scrapped or converted to merchant ships under the treaty provisions. The building operation thus saved \$5,000,000 a month.

Only one capital ship under construction was exempted from to-day's order. She is the Colorado, more than 90 per cent. complete. This ship will be retained. Ships on which work was stopped were:

FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIPS.

Washington, at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

West Virginia, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

South Dakota, New York Navy Yard.

Indiana, New York Navy Yard.

Montana, Mare Island Navy Yard.

North Carolina, Norfolk Navy Yard.

Iowa, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Massachusetts, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Mass.

BATTLE CRUISERS.

Lexington, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Constellation, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Saratoga, New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Ranger, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Constitution, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

While work on the battleships West Virginia and Washington was ordered stopped, one of these ships will be added to the fleet when finished. Which is to be selected for completion has not been decided, but the West Virginia probably will be named. She can be finished more cheaply than the Washington was estimated to cost.

With the Colorado, the vessel thus selected for completion will make up for the loss of the West Virginia class, which the United States is to retain to replace the Delaware and North Dakota, which will be scrapped on completion of the new vessels. The two form the American equivalent under the five-five-three naval ratification of the treaty for Japanese retention of the battleship Mutsu.

The other battleships on which work was stopped are of the 40,000-ton type armed with 12 sixteen-inch guns excluded from future naval establishments by the treaty.

Of the six battle cruisers two are to be completed as airplane carriers, but work of converting them to that type has not been undertaken until the treaty has been ratified. Three of the ships are practically at the same point in construction. The two to be retained have not been selected.

Further steps toward carrying out the naval limitation treaty will be taken by the Navy Department with the sale of obsolete pre-dreadnaughts slated for scrapping under the treaty. This work will be done prior to the ratification of the treaty since the vessels are of no military value and would have been discarded even had no treaty been negotiated.

## DELEGATES' REPORT READY FOR HARDING

Believe It Will Remove Most of Opposition.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.

The American delegates to the arms conference to-day completed their report which is to be submitted to President Harding. Detailed statements are made on how the different treaties were drafted and on the arguments advanced by the American delegates, the conclusions reached and why.

Members of the American delegation feel that the report answers generally the arguments advanced by opponents of the compact, especially the League of Nations treaty, so that when its context is made public most, if not all, of the opposition to the treaties will be dissipated.

Senator Underwood (Aia.) feels that the report will remove a large part of the opposition to the treaty so far developed among Democratic Senators, and for that reason he is not sure it will be necessary to call a caucus of the minority members, as was contemplated, to explain away opposition to the treaty.

Senator Lodge (Mass.) says he can see no reason for calling a conference of the majority members to consider the treaties, since so little opposition to them seems to prevail on that side of the chamber.

## HERRICK CALLS HARDING FINE LIAISON OFFICER

Makes Peoples Forget Quarrels, Says Ambassador.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 8.

"President Harding is a fine example of a modern liaison officer," Ambassador Herrick told the French Association of Former Liaison Officers at their annual meeting here to-day. "He has worked so well," said the ambassador, "that peoples who a year ago were quarreling behind each others' backs, shaking journalistic fists in each other's faces and were nicely polite when they met in public, now find the whole business is costly and productive of bad nerves and that hatred is just as disagreeable to the biter as to the bitted. In short, if nations want to get along comfortably they can and if they don't want to they won't."

KATO TO SAIL FEBRUARY 18.

T. J. Kehoe, general agent of the Admiral Line, 17 State street, announced yesterday he had booked passage for Admiral Kato of the Japanese delegation to the Washington conference by the steamer Pina Tree Eads, which leaves Seattle for Yokohama on February 18. The Pina Tree State recently established a record of eight days, thirteen hours and thirty minutes between Yokohama and Seattle.

## JAPAN'S PREMIER VOICES DEBT TO U. S.

Arms Parley Placed His Country in True Light Before the World.

## LASTING PEACE IS SEEN

Countries Dissipated, Says Takahashi.

TOKIO, Feb. 8. (Associated Press).—"The Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern countries closed with glorious results which will have a most important bearing on the realization of lasting peace in this part of the world," said Baron Takahashi, Japanese Prime Minister, in an interview with the Associated Press to-day.

"The achievements were at once historical and practical," the Premier continued. "The success of the conference is especially appreciated in Japan, which had fallen victim to international suspicion and distrust, in spite of repeated avowals on her part of the absence of any aggressive designs in her national policy. Through the conference occasion has been afforded of great value—that of delaying before the whole world exactly where Japan stands in international relations and regarding the situation in the Far East. Her national policy, based on general peace and non-interference, has been placed throughout the world, where Japan feels a debt of obligation to the Government and the people of the United States."

"The clouds that may have hung over the relations between Japan and America must now be considered to have been dispersed as a result of the conference. The Shantung question was settled through the good offices of the American and British delegates, and Japan's conciliatory attitude toward China is now before the whole world. Improved relations fairly are expected in the actual relations between China and Japan."

Honors to Harding.

"These contributions to world peace deserve to be heartily appreciated and for them President Harding holds the undisputed honor as the originator and promoter of the conference."

Editorial opinion concerning the treaties arranged at the conference, as reflected in the Japanese press, is colored by political considerations and there are divergent views on the merits of the enactments.

"Admitting the work of our delegates was not so perfect as to give satisfaction to all the people," says the *Yomi Shimbun*, "there cannot be a single criticism of the conference itself. It attained great success. To-day the world entertains no modicum of doubt of the grand success of the conference."

The *Yomi Shimbun* also voices the belief the inclusion of Alaska in the fortifications agreement would have removed any remaining fear of attack from the United States.

U. S. Alone Delighted.

The *Yokohama Chronicle*, on the other hand, says: "The United States alone is delighted with the results of the conference. It understands that the treaty is not to be taken into effect except by unanimous vote of all the nations. Japan has her navy cut beyond her maximum needs and her Pacific defenses limited more than the other Powers. Japan cannot longer extend special help to China, but hereafter China's affairs are to be disposed of through consultation with the five Powers. China has offered all her interests to the United States, which not only has secured the same rights in the Orient as Japan, but is about to make great developments in commerce with China."

Discussing the Far Eastern treaty, the *Asahi Shimbun* says: "We wish to congratulate the conference that China's position has been stabilized with the help of the Powers. The misapprehensions that Japan harbored sinister ambitions toward China have been dispelled and the Powers, especially Great Britain and America, have relieved the world from its anxiety that world peace was jeopardized by disputes arising from questions concerning China. China is the largest gainer from the solution of the Far Eastern question."

In commercial circles, so far as can be observed, only intense satisfaction at the results achieved in Washington prevail.

The Navy Department has formally ordered the various dockyards to stop construction work on the eight battleships and battle cruisers now on the ways which are scrapped in accordance with the Washington conference agreement. The battleships are the Kaga, Ki, Owari and Tosa; the battlecruisers are the Atago, Akagi, Amagari and Takao.

## HUGHES PREDICTS ARMS VIEWS' SPREAD

Addresses Governors of the Pan-American Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Belief that the results achieved by the Conference on the Limitation of Armament "cannot fail to have effect in other countries" was expressed by Secretary Hughes in replying to an address by Ambassador Mathieu of Chile at a meeting of the board of governors of the Pan-American Union.

Explaining that he had a matter of regret that the republics of Latin America could not take part directly in the proceedings of the conference, "by reason of the delicate and limited objects of the conference," Secretary Hughes said he hoped "that you all felt that you had a measure and a very important degree of participation," and said that the building of the union always would be "invested with the most gracious memories by reason of the fact that the conference met within its walls."

## HUGHES PLANS BRIEF VACATION AT BERMUDE

Will Visit Daughter, Who Is Spending Winter There.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.

Secretary Hughes, after putting the finishing touches on the report of the American delegation to the international conference, intends to go to Bermuda on a vacation.

It will be the first time the Secretary of State has been absent from Washington, except for one day, since entering the Cabinet. The reason he is going to Bermuda is that one of his daughters is there for the winter. It is as much to see her as it is to get away from the State Department grind that he is taking the brief leave of absence.

Q. S. T.—Q. S. T.

If you want to know what goes through the air tonight by wireless telephone, read the RADIO DEPARTMENT OF THE GLOBE, a cents at all newsstands.—Adv.

## BELGIUM SEES HONOR OF AMERICA INVOLVED

Paper Queries U. S. Regarding Guarantees to France.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—The *Independence Belge*, commenting on the speech of Premier Lloyd George before Parliament, asks if the United States does not think, as does Great Britain, that the honor of America is involved in the question of the military guarantees promised France.

The newspaper considers that France and Belgium might recall to America that if they have financial obligations to America the latter has moral obligations to them.

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## Hats for Spring